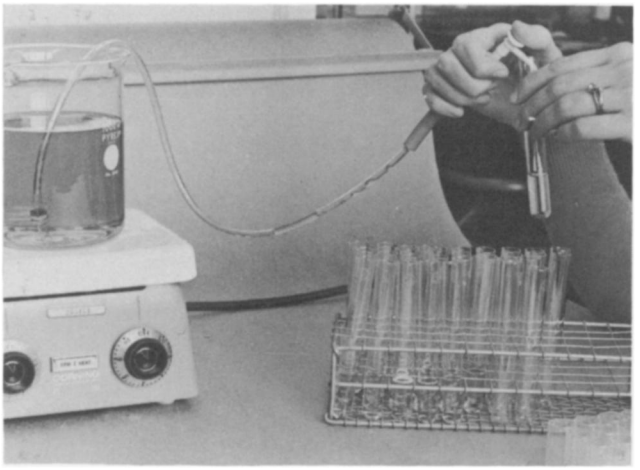

Fig. 4. The pipetter being used to dispense medium.

A piece of rubber tubing 4 inches long should now be slipped onto the lower part of the dispenser (Fig. 3, A). This section of tubing will provide a handle when the pipetter is in operation. It is not essential, but thick walled tubing of sufficient inside diameter is best for this purpose. The thick wall provides a handle of greater diameter than thin walled or surgical tubing although any of these will suffice.

Sinkers may now be attached to the end of the small tubing (Fig. 3, B). These sinkers, two ¼-inch zinc plated nuts, are necessary to hold the tubing in the container of medium while the dispenser is in operation. A one-hole hard rubber stopper can be substituted for the metal sinkers on the end of the small tube.

The pipetter is operated as shown in Fig. 4. Full even strokes will deliver the most uniform volume. Three or four strokes per tube usually provide sufficient medium for most culture tubes or agar slants.

If continued use or hot water rinsing causes the pipetter to become non-functional, it is easily replaced with little cost.

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FAVORITE TARGETS OF MOSQUITOES

Mosquitoes play favorites among the people they bite. You're most likely to be bitten if you:

Have a dark complexion. In experiments at the University of Western Ontario, naturally dark-skinned persons attracted 22% more mosquitoes than light-skinned persons. Orientals attracted 27% more mosquitoes than Caucasians, and Negros attracted 60% more than white persons.

Are warm-skinned. The average internal temperature of healthy humans doesn't vary much from 98.6°F, but there is a considerable variation in skin temperatures. Experiments showed that warm-skinned persons attracted 30% more mosquitoes than those with cooler skins.

Are in good health. Researchers at Union Carbide Corporation have discovered that mosquitoes put the bite on healthy "outdoorsy" types much more frequently than on persons in poor health.

Perspire moderately. The more a person perspires, up to a point, the higher his "attractivity index" to mosquitoes.

Breathe heavily. Apparently it is the CO_2 in expired air that helps guide the mosquito to its target.

Are highly active. The energetic person constantly on the move is the one who attracts the mosquito's attention.

Wear perfume, cologne, or after-shave lotion. Anything with a "noticeable fragrance" seems to bring on the bites.

Wear dark clothing. Cloth of 32 textures and colors has been studied, and without exception the less light that a material reflected, the more attractive it was to mosquitoes. Stated another way, the duller your clothing, the more attractive you'll be to mosquitoes. They prefer black, dark reds, and dark blues instead of white, yellows, and light greens.

VACCINE FOR PERIODONTAL DISEASE

Recent advances in dental science raise the hope that a vaccine to prevent periodontal (gum) disease may one day be a reality. Periodontal disease is the greatest cause of tooth loss in adults beyond the age of 35. Dr. Anthony A. Rizzo, a microbiologist at the National Institute of Dental Research, said that recent research in the field of periodontal disease confirms that the disease, in animals, at least, is primarily bacterial in origin.

"In disease-oriented studies in an animal model system, it was proved that a specific microorganism was the principal causal agent in the development of a type of hamster periodontal disease." He added, however, that the studies thus far only relate to animals and their application to humans still must be studied and proved. In human studies, he reported, "the available evidence speaks against auto-immunity (self-immunization) as a factor in human periodontal disease, but favors other immunologic mechanisms."